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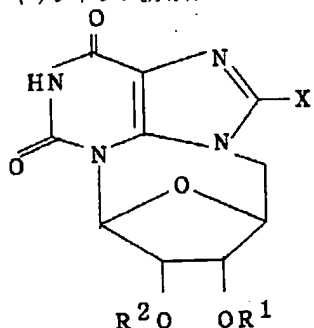
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(54)【発明の名称】 9, 5'-シクロヌクレオシド誘導体および該誘導体を製造するための合成中間体

(57)【要約】 (修正有)

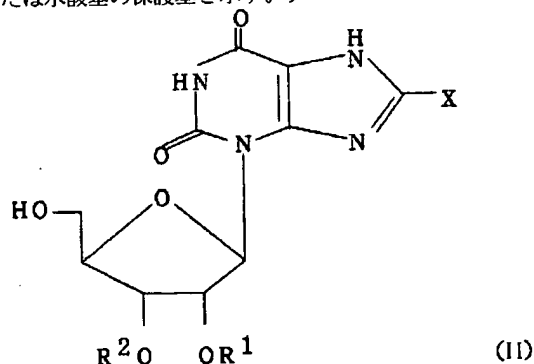
【目的】 抗ウイルス作用および／または細胞増殖抑制作用を有する新規な化合物および該化合物を製造するのに有用な新規合成中間体を提供すること。

【構成】 式(I)で表わされる9, 5'-シクロヌクレオシド誘導体およびその塩、とし、ならびに(I)の化合物を合成する有力な中間体である式(II)で表わされるイソキサントシン誘導体およびその塩。



(I)

〔式中、Xは水素原子、低級アルキル基、アリール基またはアラルキル基を示し、R¹ およびR² は水素原子または水酸基の保護基を示す。〕

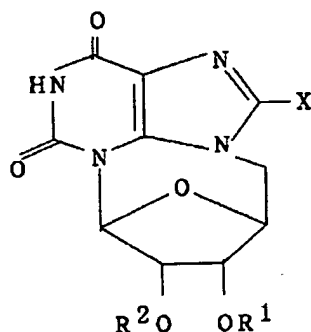


〔式中、Xは水素原子、低級アルキル基、アリール基またはアラルキル基を示し、R¹ およびR² は水素原子または水酸基の保護基を示す。〕

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】式(I)

【化1】

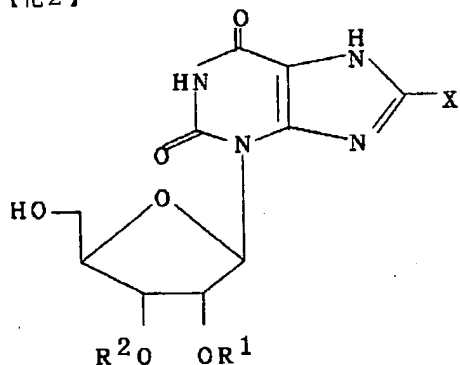


(I)

(式中、Xは水素原子、低級アルキル基、アリール基またはアラルキル基を示し、R¹ およびR² は水素原子または水酸基の保護基を示す) で表わされる9, 5'-シクロヌクレオシド誘導体およびその塩。

【請求項2】式(II)

【化2】



(II)

(式中、Xは水素原子、低級アルキル基、アリール基またはアラルキル基を示し、R¹ およびR² は水素原子または水酸基の保護基を示す) で表わされるイソキサントシン誘導体およびその塩。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、抗ウィルス作用および/または細胞増殖抑制作用を有する9, 5'-シクロヌクレオシド誘導体および該誘導体を製造するのに有用な合成中間体に関するものである。

【0002】

【従来の技術】プリンヌクレオシドが広範な生物活性を有することは広く知られている。また、そのなかのいくつかの化合物は既に医薬として使用されている。しかし、イソキサントシン(すなわち、3-(β-D-リボフラノシル)キサンチン)誘導体および該誘導体から導かれるヌクレオシド誘導体に関しては、それらの合成、並びに生物活性についてほとんど報告がなされていない

のが現状である。

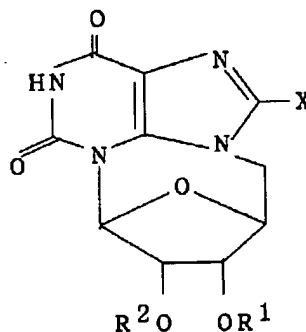
【0003】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】したがって、本発明は、イソキサントシン誘導体から導かれる新規で有用なヌクレオシド誘導体を提供することを目的とするものである。

【0004】

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明者は、イソキサントシン誘導体から文献未記載の9, 5'-シクロヌクレオシド誘導体を合成することに成功し、また、これら化合物が抗ウィルス作用および/または細胞増殖抑制作用を有することを見出し、よって、これら化合物が抗ウィルス剤または抗腫瘍剤としての利用が期待できるものであることを知見し、本発明を完成するに至った。本発明は、式(I)

【化3】

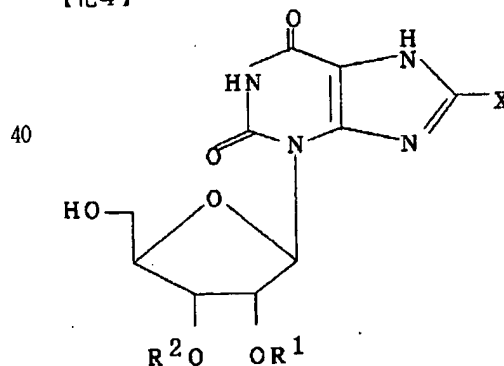


(I)

(式中、Xは水素原子、低級アルキル基、アリール基またはアラルキル基を示し、R¹ およびR² は水素原子または水酸基の保護基を示す) で表わされる9, 5'-シクロヌクレオシド誘導体(以下、本発明化合物と称することもある)およびその塩を提供するものである。

【0005】また、本発明は、上記本発明化合物を製造するのに有用な合成中間体として式(II)

【化4】



(II)

(式中、Xは水素原子、低級アルキル基、アリール基またはアラルキル基を示し、R¹ およびR² は水素原子または水酸基の保護基を示す) で表わされるイソキサント

シン誘導体（以下、本発明の合成中間体と称することもあ）およびその塩を提供するものである。

【0006】I 本発明化合物およびその合成中間体 本発明化合物は上記式（I）で表わされるものであり、式中のX、R¹ およびR² は上記定義のとおりである。Xで表わされる低級アルキル基としては、炭素数1〜5程度の直鎖状または分枝鎖状のアルキル基、具体的にはメチル、エチル、n-プロピル、イソプロピル、n-ブチル、t-ブチル、n-ペンチル、n-オクチルなどを例示することができる。Xで表わされるアリール基としては、フェニル、またはハロゲン、アルキル、アルコキシなどの置換基を有する置換フェニル基を例示することができる。また、アラルキル基としては、上述の低級アルキル基の末端の水素原子が上述のアリール基で置換されたものを例示することができる。

【0007】R¹ およびR² で表わされる水酸基の保護基としては、ヌクレオシドの水酸基の保護基として常用されているものでよく、特に限定されない。具体的には、アセチル、クロロアセチル、ジクロロアセチル、トリフルオロアセチル、メトキシアセチル、プロピオニル、n-ブチリル、(E)-2-メチルブテノイル、イソブチリル、ペンタノイル、ベンゾイル、o-(ジプロモメチル)ベンゾイル、o-(メトキシカルボニル)ベンゾイル、p-フェニルベンゾイル、2,4,6-トリメチルベンゾイル、p-トルオイル、p-アニソイル、p-クロロベンゾイル、p-ニトロベンゾイル、α-ナフトイルなどのアシル基；ベンジル、フェネチル、3-フェニルプロピル、p-メトキシベンジル、p-ニトロベンジル、o-ニトロベンジル、p-ハロベンジル、p-シアノベンジル、ジフェニルメチル、トリフェニルメチル（トリチル）、αもしくはβ-ナフチルメチル、α-ナフチルジフェニルメチルなどのアラルキル基；トリメチルシリル、トリエチルシリル、ジメチルイソプロピルシリル、イソプロピルジメチルシリル、メチルジ-t-ブチルシリル、t-ブチルジメチルシリル、t-ブチルジフェニルシリル、トリイソプロピルシリル、テトライソプロピルジシロキサニルなどのシリル基；メトキシ

メチル、エトキシメチルなどのアルコキシメチル基；イソプロピリデン、エチリデン、プロピリデン、ベンジリデン、メトキシメチリデンなどのアセタール型もしくはケタール型保護基などを例示することができる。本発明の合成中間体は前記式（II）で表わされるものであり、式中のX、R¹ およびR² は式（I）の対応するものと同一ものが例示される。

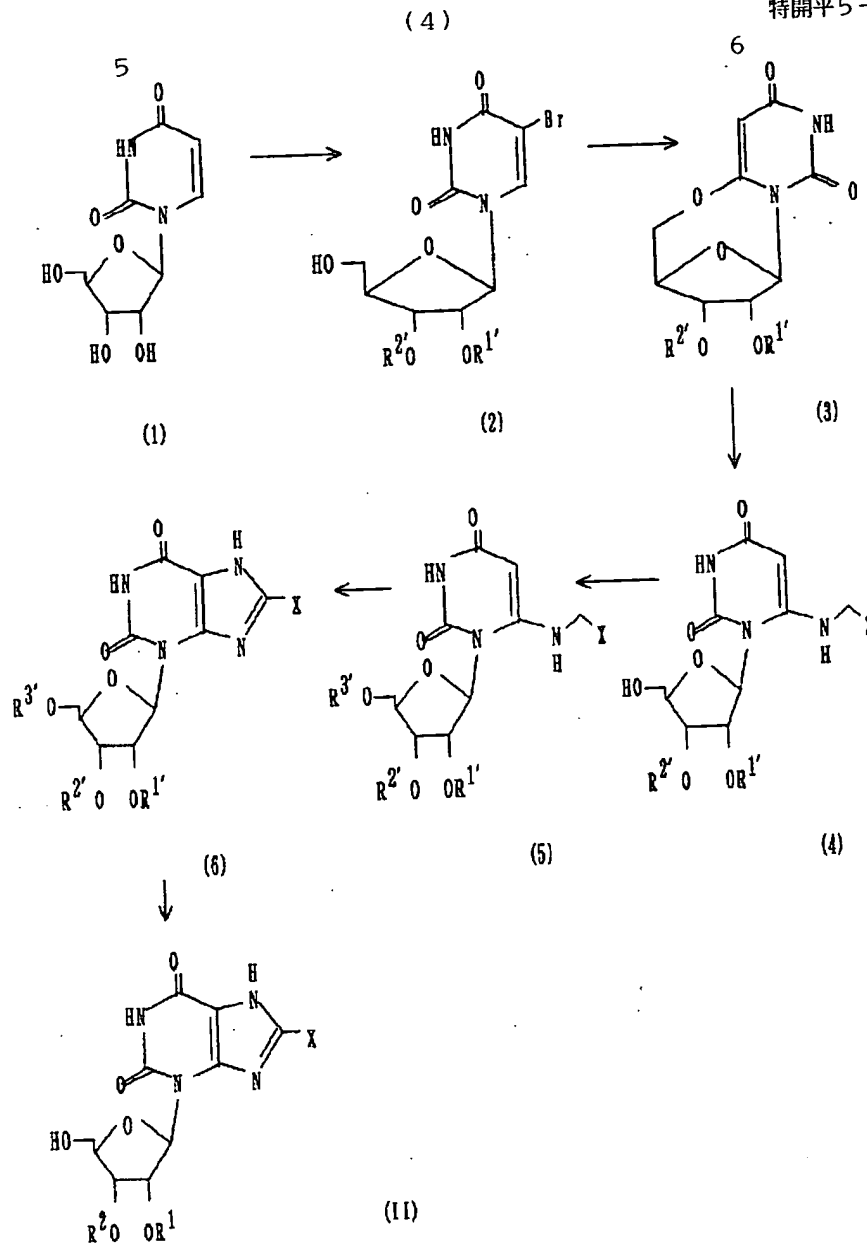
【0008】本発明化合物または本発明の合成中間体は遊離型または塩型として存在しうる。塩型としては、例えば塩酸塩、硫酸塩、臭化水素酸塩などの無機酸塩；ナトリウム塩、カリウム塩などのアルカリ金属塩；カルシウム塩、バリウム塩、マグネシウム塩などアルカリ土類金属塩；アンモニウム塩；シュウ酸塩、クエン酸塩、リンゴ酸塩などの有機酸塩を例示することができる。これら塩の中でも、本発明化合物の塩型としては、薬学的に許容される塩が好ましい。

【0009】II 本発明化合物の製造法

本発明化合物は、たとえば、式（II）の本発明の合成中間体を塩基性溶媒中、トシル化剤と反応させ、濃縮後、得られた残渣をアルカリで処理することにより製造することができる。反応溶媒としては、トリエチルアミン、トリブチルアミン、ジエチルアニリン、ピリジンなどの塩基性溶媒単独、または上記塩基性溶媒とアセトニトリル、クロロホルム、ジメチルスルホキシド、テトラヒドロフラン、ジオキサンなどとの混合溶媒を使用することができる。特に、ピリジンまたはその混合溶媒を使用するのが好ましい。本発明の合成中間体とトシル化剤（たとえば、p-トルエンスルホンクロリドなど）との反応は、0〜30℃前後の温度で1〜50時間程度反応させることにより実施することができる。反応後、反応液を濃縮して得られる残渣を炭酸水素ナトリウム、炭酸水素カリウムなどの炭酸水素塩の水溶液で処理することにより本発明化合物を得ることができる。

【0010】本発明の合成中間体は、たとえば、下記のフローチャートにしたがって製造することができる。

【化5】



(式中、X、R¹ および R² は前記と同意義を有し、R^{1'} ~ R^{3'} は水酸基の保護基を示す。)

【0011】式(1)の化合物は公知化合物のウリジンであり、このウリジンを出発原料として J. Org. Chem., 34, 1390(1969)に記載の方法にしたがって式(3)の化合物を得ることができる。式(3)の化合物を次いでアミン類(X-CH₂-NH₂: Xは前記と同意義)と反応させて式(4)の化合物を得る。その際反応は、40~70℃の温度で10~50時間程度反応させることにより実施することができる。こうして得られた式(4)の化合物の5'位の水酸基に水酸基の保護基を常法により導入し、式(5)の化合物を得る。保護基としては前記R¹ および R² で例示したものと同一ものを例示することができる。得られた式(5)の化合物は次いで亜硝酸またはその塩と反応させ、続けて100~200℃で*

加熱するかトルエン中で還流することにより式(6)の化合物を得る。この際、式(5)の化合物と亜硝酸との反応は、酢酸、水、などの水溶液中、10~40℃で0.1~5時間程度反応させることにより実施することができる。最後に、得られた式(6)の化合物の5'位の水酸基保護基を常法により除去し、必要に応じて2'位および/または3'位の水酸基の保護基も除去して式(11)で表わされる本発明の合成中間体を得る。各保護基の除去法は使用した保護基で常用されている方法を採用すればよい。

【0012】

【発明の効果】このようにして得られる本発明の合成中間体は本発明化合物を製造する原料として有用である。また、この合成中間体から簡便な方法で得られる本発明化合物は、抗ウィルス作用および/または細胞増殖抑制

作用(抗腫瘍作用)を有し、よって抗ウィルス剤または抗腫瘍剤としての開発が期待できるものである。

【0013】

【実施例】以下、実施例を示し、本発明をより具体的に説明する。

実施例1

1-1: 式(2)の化合物(式中、 $R^1 = R^2 =$ イソプロピリデン)の合成

水400mlにウリジン25gを加え室温で攪拌下、臭素(Br_2)6.8mlを滴下して室温で一夜放置した。得られた反応液を熱をかけずに濃縮し、得られた残渣にエタノールを加え、再度濃縮し、析出した結晶を濾取した。得られた粗結晶はエタノール・ヘキサン混合溶媒にて洗浄後、アセトン400mlに加え、これに少量のp-トルエンスルホン酸を加えて2時間還流した。還流終了後、減圧濃縮して析出してくる結晶を濾取し、アセトン・エーテル混合溶媒から結晶化させて目的化合物26.0g(収率69.9%)を得た。

融点: 267°C

【0014】1-2: 式(3)の化合物(式中、 $R^1 = R^2 =$ イソプロピリデン)の合成

ナトリウム4.12gを含む乾燥エタノール400mlに1-1で得られた化合物26.0gを加え、アルゴン気流下で16時間還流した。還流後、減圧濃縮し、得られた残渣に水100mlを加え、さらに氷冷下で酢酸を加えた後、クロロホルムで抽出し、水で洗浄した。減圧濃縮後、残渣を酸化アルミニウムカラムで精製し、アセトン・エーテル混合溶媒から結晶化させて目的化合物13.6g(収率67.2%)を得た。

融点: 240°C

1H -NMR($CDCl_3$, 200MHz): δ (ppm)

9.49(1, broad s, NH)、6.58(1, s, H-5)、5.41(1, s, H-1')、4.92(1, d, H-2')、4.82(1, d, H-3')、4.59(1, m, H-4')、4.49、4.01(2, 各d, d, H-5')、1.53、1.35(6, 2s, イソプロピリデンのメチル)

($J_{1'2'} = 0$, $J_{2'3'} = 5.86$, $J_{3'4'} = 0$, $J_{4'5'} = 1.61$, 0.96 , $J_{5'5''} = 12.5$ Hz)

IR($CHCl_3$): cm^{-1} : 1713, 1691, 1635

【0015】1-3: 式(4)の化合物(式中、 $X = H$, $R^1 = R^2 =$ イソプロピリデン)の合成

1-2で得られた化合物2.65gと乾燥メチルアミン(CH_3NH_2)20mlをステンレススチールのボンベに加え、55°Cで36時間反応させた後、減圧乾燥

し、残渣を得た。残渣をシリカゲルカラムで精製し、目的化合物2.31gを油状物質として得た(収率78.4%)。この油状物質をフリーザー中に放置することで目的物質を結晶化させ、これを濾取した。

融点: 147°C

1H -NMR(d_6 -DMSO, 200MHz): δ (ppm)

10.7(1, s, NH-3)、7.04(1, q, H-6)、6.24(1, d, H-1')、5.61(1, t, OH-5')、5.03(1, d, d, H-2')、4.81(1, d, d, H-3')、4.52(1, s, H-5)、4.06(1, d, t, H-4')、3.64(2, d, d, H-5')、2.62(3, d, CH_3N)、1.49、1.28(6, 2s, イソプロピリデンのメチル)

($J_{1'2'} = 3.7$, $J_{2'3'} = 6.6$, $J_{3'4'} = 3.7$, $J_{4'5'} = 3.7$, $J_{5'5''} = 4.4$, $J_{NHCH} = 4.4$ Hz)

$J_{NHCH} = 4.4$ Hz

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$J_{NHCH} = 4.4$ Hz

$J_{NHCH} = 4.4$ Hz

$J_{NH-CH} = 4.0 \text{ Hz}$

IR (CHCl₃) : cm^{-1} : 3401, 3005, 1715, 1677, 1614

【0017】1-5: 式(5)の化合物(式中、X=H, R^{1'}~R^{3'}=アセチル)の合成

1-4で得られた化合物749mgをメタノール6mlに加え、室温で攪拌後、5%塩酸を2.5ml 10 加え、40~50℃で14時間反応させた。反応後、減圧下濃縮して得られた残渣をピリジン(2ml)およびクロロホルム(1ml)の混合溶媒に加え、攪拌した。攪拌後、無水酢酸1.5mlおよびジメチルアミノピリジンを少量加え、0℃で2日間反応させた。反応後、反応液を減圧濃縮して残渣を得、これを氷冷下炭酸水素ナトリウム溶液に加え、クロロホルムで抽出後水洗し、減圧下で濃縮して残渣を得た。残渣をシリカゲルカラムにより精製し、アセトン-エーテル混合溶媒から結晶化して目的化合物517mg(収率61.4%)を得た。

融点: 147℃

元素分析: C₁₆H₂₁O₉N₃として

計算値(%) C: 48.12, H: 5.30, N: 10.52

実測値(%) C: 47.84, H: 5.21, N: 10.44

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 200MHz) : δ (ppm)

8.72 (1, broad s, NH-3), 6.54 (1, d, H-1'), 5.92 (1, q, NH-6), 5.54 (1, t, H-2'), 5.28 (1, d, d, H-3'), 4.85 (1, s, H-5), 4.53, 4.29 (2, 各d, d, H-5'), 4.23~4.20 (1, m, H-4'), 2.81 (3, d, NCH₃), 2.16, 2.12, 2.09 (9, 各s, アセチル)

(J_{1', 2'}=6.6, J_{2', 3'}=7.0, J_{3', 4'}=5.5, J_{4', 5'}=4.0, 2.2, J_{5', 5'}=12,

$J_{NH-CH} = 4.4 \text{ Hz}$)

IR (CHCl₃) : cm^{-1} : 3360, 3007, 1750, 1715, 1676, 1611

【0018】1-6: 式(6)の化合物(式中、X=H, R^{1'}~R^{3'}=アセチル)の合成

1-5で得られた化合物144mgを酢酸(2ml)と水(1ml)の混合液に加え、攪拌後、亜硝酸ナトリウム34.2gを加えて室温で1時間反応させた、反応後、氷冷下で炭酸ナトリウム水溶液を加え、ク 50

クロホルムで抽出後水洗し、減圧下で濃縮して残渣を得た。得られた残渣を120℃で30分加熱し、シリカゲルカラムで精製して目的化合物39.5mg(収率26.6%)を油状物質として得た。

¹H-NMR (d⁶-DMSO, 200MHz) : δ (ppm)

13.7 (1, broad s, NH-7), 11.4 (1, s, NH-1), 8.09 (1, s, H-8), 6.26 (1, d, H-1'), 5.96 (1, d, d, H-2'), 5.63 (1, t, H-3'), 4.39, 4.07 (2, 各d, d, H-5'), 4.23~4.14 (1, m, H-4'), 2.07, 1.99 (9, 2s, アセチル), (J_{1', 2'}=3.7, J_{2', 3'}=6.2, J_{3', 4'}=6.6, J_{4', 5'}=3.3, 5.5, J_{5', 5'}=11.4)

IR (CHCl₃) : cm^{-1} : 3008, 1750, 1707

UV (EtOH) : λ_{max} (nm) : 206 ($\epsilon_{\text{max}} = 1.12 \times 10^4$)

267 ($\epsilon_{\text{max}} = 9.96 \times 10^3$)

【0019】1-7: 式(II)の化合物(式中、X=H, R¹=R²=イソプロピリデン)の合成

1-6で得られた化合物120mgをメタノール(4.5ml)と28%アンモニア水(4.5ml)の混合溶媒に加え、室温で1夜放置後、減圧下溶媒を留去して得られた残渣にアセトン15ml、2,2-ジメトキシプロパン2mlおよびp-トルエンスルホン酸を少量加えて2時間還流した。還流後、減圧濃縮し、残渣をシリカゲルカラム 30 により精製し、目的化合物82.0mg(収率86.1%)を油状物質として得た。

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 200MHz) : δ (ppm)

10.7 (1, broad s, NH-1), 7.88 (1, s, H-8), 6.50 (1, d, H-1'), 5.29 (1, d, d, H-2'), 5.07 (1, d, d, H-3'), 4.42 (1, m, H-4'), 3.93, 3.81 (2, 各d, d, H-5'), 1.63, 1.37 (6, 各s, イソプロピリデンのメチル), (J_{1', 2'}=4.4, J_{2', 3'}=6.2, J_{3', 4'}=2.2, J_{4', 5'}=1.1, 1.3, J_{5', 5'}=11Hz)

【0020】1-8: 式(I)の化合物(式中、X=H, R¹=R²=イソプロピリデン)の合成

1-7で得られた化合物127mgをピリジン(1ml)とクロロホルム(2ml)の混合溶媒に加え、これを攪拌後、p-トルエンスルホンクロリド326mgを加え、室温で3時間攪拌して反応させた。反応後、減圧濃縮し、残渣に炭酸水素ナトリウム水溶液を加え、次いでク 50

クロホルムで抽出後希塩酸および水で洗浄し、減圧下で

11

溶媒を留去した。得られた残渣にアセトンおよびp-トルエンスルホン酸(少量)を加え、12時間還流し、還流後、溶媒を留去し、残渣をシリカゲルカラムで精製したのち、メタノール-エーテル混合溶媒から結晶化させて目的化合物51.0mg(収率42.6%)を得た。

融点: 300°C以上

$[\alpha]_D$ (ピリジン): +25.3°

元素分析: $C_{13}H_{14}O_5N_4$ として

計算値(%) C: 50.98, H: 4.61, N: 18.29

実測値(%) C: 51.12, H: 4.45, N: 18.07

1H -NMR (d_6 -DMSO, 200MHz): δ (ppm)

11.3 (1, broad s, NH-1), 7.72 (1, s, H-8), 6.33 (1, s, H-1') ($J_{1'-2'}=0$ Hz), 4.72~4.85 (4, m, H-2', H-3', H-4', H-5'), 4.19 (1, d, d, H-5')

($J_{4'-5'}=3.66$, $J_{5'-5'}=13.2$ Hz), 1.45, 1.24 (6, 各s, イソプロピリデンのメチル)

IR (ヌジオール): cm^{-1} : 1694

UV (メタノール): λ_{max} 204nm ($\epsilon=1.35 \times 10^4$)

237nm ($\epsilon=7.66 \times 10^3$)

263nm ($\epsilon=8.71 \times 10^3$)

【0021】1-9: 式(I)の化合物(式中、 $X=R^1=R^2=H$)の合成

1-8で得られた化合物14.2mgをメタノール(2ml)と5%塩酸(1ml)の混合溶媒に加え45°Cで2時間反応後、析出してきた沈殿を濾取し、メタノールで洗浄して目的化合物9.2mg(収率74.5%)を得た。

融点: 300°C以上

1H -NMR (d_6 -DMSO): δ (ppm)

11.2 (1, broad s, NH-1), 7.74 (1, s, H-8), 6.05 (1, s, H-1') ($J_{1'-2'}=0$ Hz), 5.20~5.80 (2, 各 broad s, OH-2' および OH-3'), 4.64, 4.38 (2, d および d, d, H-5')

($J_{4'-5'}=0.36$, $J_{5'-5'}=14$ Hz), 4.50 (1, m, H-4'), 4.14 (1, t, H-3') ($J_{2'-3'}=5.5$, $J_{3'-4'}=4.4$ Hz), 4.04 (1, d, H-2') ($J_{2'-3'}=5.5$ Hz), IR (ヌジオール): cm^{-1} : 1665~1693

UV (水): λ_{max} 200nm ($\epsilon=2.12 \times 10^4$)

12

237nm ($\epsilon=8.44 \times 10^3$)

267nm ($\epsilon=1.09 \times 10^4$)

【0022】実施例2

2-1: 式(6)の化合物(式中、 $X=CH_3$, $R^1 \sim R^3$ = アセチル)の合成

原料化合物として実施例1の1-2で調製した化合物を使用し、メチルアミンの代わりにエチルアミンを用い、60°Cで24時間反応させる以外は実施例1の1-3から1-6と同様に反応処理して目的化合物を得た。

1H -NMR ($CDCl_3$, 200MHz): δ (ppm)

12.3 (1, broad s, NH-7), 11.4 (1, broad s, NH-1), 6.47 (1, d, H-1') ($J_{1'-2'}=2.9$ Hz), 6.11 (1, d, d, H-2') ($J_{1'-2'}=2.9$ Hz, $J_{2'-3'}=6.6$ Hz), 5.86 (1, t, H-3')

($J_{2'-3'}=6.6$ Hz, $J_{3'-4'}=7.0$ Hz), 4.51~4.55 (1, m, H-4'), 4.21~4.36 (2, m, H-5'), 2.57 (1, s, CH_3 -8)

2.14, 2.11, 2.05 (9, 各s, アセチル) IR ($CHCl_3$): cm^{-1} : 3000, 1746, 1702

【0023】2-2: 式(II)の化合物(式中、 $X=CH_3$, $R^1 \sim R^2=H$)の合成

2-1で得られた化合物793mgをメタノール(6ml)と28%アンモニア(6ml)の混合溶媒に加え、室温で2昼夜反応させ、減圧濃縮後、メタノール-エーテル混合溶媒から結晶化させて目的化合物492mg(収率88.3%)を得た。

融点: 276°C(分解)

$[\alpha]_D$ (水): -18.4°

元素分析: $C_{11}H_{14}O_6N_4$ として

計算値(%) C: 44.30, H: 4.73, N: 18.79

実測値(%) C: 44.57, H: 4.80, N: 18.52

1H -NMR (d_6 -DMSO, 200MHz): δ (ppm)

13.3 (1, broad s, NH-7), 11.2 (1, s, NH-1), 6.12 (1, d, H-1') ($J_{1'-2'}=6.6$ Hz), 4.79 (1, t, H-2') ($J_{1'-2'}=6.6$ Hz, $J_{2'-3'}=5.1$ Hz), 4.10 (1, d, d, H-3') ($J_{2'-3'}=5.1$ Hz, $J_{3'-4'}=2.9$ Hz), 3.88 (1, d, d, d, H-4')

($J_{3'-4'}=2.9$, $J_{4'-5'}=2.9$, 3.3 Hz), 3.48, 3.63 (2, 各d, d, H-

13

5')

(J_{4'}·5' = 2.9, 3.3, J_{5'}·5' = 12 Hzz)、2.35 (3, s, CH₃-8)IR (ヌジヨール): cm⁻¹: 1689UV (水): λ_{max} 200 nm (ε = 2.32 × 10⁴)271 nm (ε = 1.40 × 10⁴)【0024】2-3: 式(I)の化合物(式中、X = CH₃, R¹ ~ R² = H)の合成

2-2で得られた化合物325 mg、2, 2-ジメトキシプロパン(4 ml)、アセトン(6 ml)およびp-トルエンスルホン酸(少量)を混合し、これを24時間還流させた後減圧下濃縮し、得られた残渣をシリカゲルカラムで精製後アセトン-エーテル混合溶媒から結晶化させて、式(II)の化合物

(式中、X = CH₃, R¹ = R² = イソプロピリデン)

(融点: 177°C)を得た。この化合物を次いで実施例1の1-8および1-9と同様に反応させて目的化合物を得た。

融点: 300°C以上

¹H-NMR (d⁶-DMSO, 200 MHz): δ (ppm)

11.3 (1, broad s, NH-1)、6.02 (1, s, H-1) (J_{1'}·2' = 0 Hz)、4.51 (1, m, H-4')、4.49, 4.32 (2, d および d, d, H-5')

(J_{4'}·5' = 0, 3.7, J_{5'}·5' = 14 Hzz)、4.20 (1, t, H-3') (J_{2'}·3' =5.1 Hz, J_{3'}·4' = 5.1 Hz)、4.04

(1, d, H-2')

(J_{2'}·3' = 5.1 Hz)、2.41 (3, s, CH₃-8)、IR (ヌジヨール): cm⁻¹: 1678UV (水): λ_{max} 199 nm (ε = 2.10 × 10⁴)237 nm (ε = 9.07 × 10³)270 nm (ε = 1.08 × 10⁴)

【0025】実施例3

3-1: 式(6)の化合物(式中、X = ベンジル、R¹ ~ R³ = アセチル)の合成

原料化合物として実施例1の1-2で調製した化合物を使用し、メチルアミンの代わりにフェネチルアミンを用い、60°Cで33時間反応させる以外は実施例1の1-3から1-6と同様に反応させて目的化合物を得た。

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 200 MHz): δ (ppm)

12.0 (1, broad s, NH-7)、10.4 (1, broad s, NH-1)、7.28~7.3

6 (5, m, ベンゼンのプロトン)、6.44 (1, d, H-1') (J_{1'}·2' = 3.3 Hz)、6.0

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9 (1, d, d, H-2') (J_{1'}·2' = 3.3 Hz, J_{2'}·3' = 6.2 Hz)、5.82 (1, t, H-3')

(J_{2'}·3' = 6.2 Hz, J_{3'}·4' = 6.2 Hz

z)、4.11, 4.43 (2, 各 d, d, H-5')

(J_{4'}·5' = 3.3, 7.0 Hz, J_{5'}·5' =

11 Hz)、4.26~4.35 (1, m, H-4')

4.16 (3, s, CH₂-8)

2.04, 2.12, 2.12 (9, 各 s, アセチル)

10 IR (CHCl₃): cm⁻¹: 3000, 1745, 1703

【0026】3-2: 式(II)の化合物(式中、X = ベンジル、R¹ = R² = H)の合成

3-1で得られた化合物を実施例2の2-2

と同様に反応させて目的化合物を得た。

融点: 216°C (分解)

[α]_D (水): -17.1°元素分析: C₁₇H₁₈O₆N₄ として

20 計算値(%) C: 54.54, H: 4.85, N: 14.97

実測値(%) C: 54.36, H: 4.81, N: 14.67

¹H-NMR (d⁶-DMSO, 200 MHz): δ (ppm)

13.6 (1, broad s, NH-7)、11.2

(1, broad s, NH-1)、7.30 (5, n

arrow m, ベンゼンのプロトン)、6.10

(1, d, H-1') (J_{1'}·2' = 6.2 Hz)、

30 4.74 (1, t, H-2') (J_{1'}·2' = 6.2 Hz, J_{2'}·3' = 4.8 Hz)、4.11 (1,

d, d, H-3') (J_{2'}·3' = 4.8 Hz, J3'·4' = 3.3 Hz)、3.99 (2, s, CH₂

-8)、3.85 (1, d, d, d, H-4') (J

3'·4' = 3.3 Hz, J_{4'}·5' = 2.2, 3.6

Hz)、3.45, 3.62 (2, 各 d, d, H-

5')

(J_{4'}·5' = 2.2, 3.6 Hz, J_{5'}·5' = 12Hz)、IR (ヌジヨール): cm⁻¹: 3320, 17

40 85

UV (水): λ_{max} 200 nm (ε = 3.53 × 10⁴)

273 nm (ε = 1.58 × 10⁴)

【0027】3-3: 式(I)の化合物(式中、X = ベンジル、R¹ = R² = イソプロピリデン)の合成

3-1で得られた化合物を用い、実施例1の1-7および1-8と同様に反応させて目的化合物を得た。

融点: 171°C

[α]_D (ピリジン): +43.3°

50 元素分析: C₂₀H₂₀O₅N₄·H₂O として

(9)

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計算値 (%) C: 57.96、H: 5.35、N: 13.52

実測値 (%) C: 57.59、H: 5.06、N: 13.19

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ ($\text{d}^6\text{-DMSO}$, 200MHz): δ (ppm)

11.2 (1, broad s, NH-1)、7.20 ~ 7.37 (5, m, ベンゼンのプロトン)、6.34

(1, s, H-1') ($J_{1'2'} = 0\text{Hz}$)、4.83 (1, d, H-2') ($J_{1'2'} = 0\text{Hz}$ 、J

2', 3' = 5.5Hz)、4.74 (1, narrow

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w m, H-4')、4.73 (1, d, H-3') ($J_{2'3'} = 5.5\text{Hz}$)、3.88、4.60 (2, 各 d, d, H-5')

($J_{4'5'} = 0$, 3.0、 $J_{5'6'} = 14\text{Hz}$)、4.15 (2, s, $\text{CH}_2\text{-8}$)、1.23、1.43 (6, 各 s, イソプロピリデンのメチル)

IR (ヌジオール): cm^{-1} : 1690

UV (メタノール): λ_{max} 206nm ($\epsilon = 2.15 \times 10^4$)

240nm ($\epsilon = 1.32 \times 10^4$)

264nm ($\epsilon = 1.11 \times 10^4$)

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Notes:

1. Untranslatable words are replaced with asterisks (*).
2. Texts in the figures are not translated and shown as it is.

Translated: 06:40:50 JST 12/20/2007

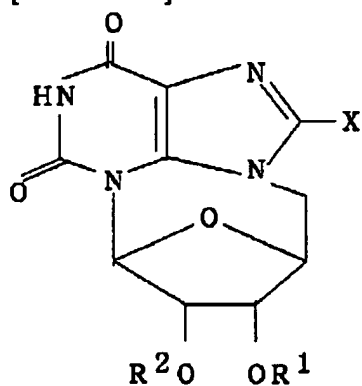
Dictionary: Last updated 12/14/2007 / Priority: 1. Biotechnology / 2. Medical/Pharmaceutical sciences / 3. Chemistry

FULL CONTENTS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Formula (I)

[Formula 1]

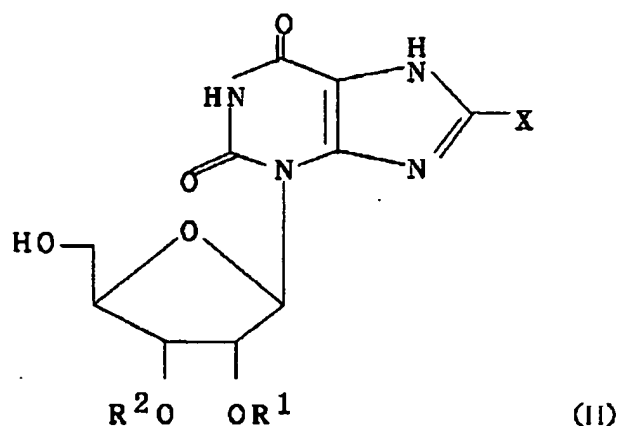


(I)

They are a 9 expressed with (X show hydrogen atom, low-grade alkyl-group, aryl group, or aralkyl machine, and R1 and R2 show blocking group of hydrogen atom or hydroxyl group among formula), and 5'-cyclo nucleoside inductor, and its salt.

[Claim 2] Formula (II)

[Formula 2]



They are the iso xanthosine inductor expressed with (X show a hydrogen atom, a low-grade alkyl group, an aryl group, or an aralkyl machine, and R1 and R2 show the blocking group of a hydrogen atom or a hydroxyl group among a formula), and its salt.

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to synthetic intermediate useful although a 9 which has antiviral action and/or cytostatic operation, and 5'-cyclo nucleoside inductor, and this inductor are manufactured.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] It is known widely that a purine nucleoside has extensive biological activity. Moreover, some compounds in it are already used as physic. However, the present condition is that a report is hardly made about those synthesis and biological activity about the nucleoside inductor led from an iso xanthosine (namely, 3-(beta-D-ribofuranosyl) xanthine) inductor and this inductor.

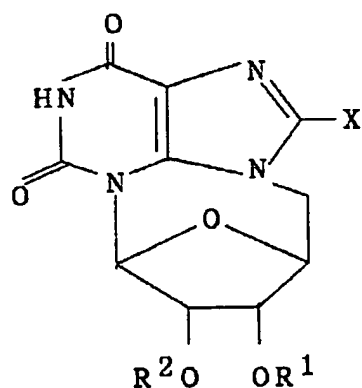
[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] Therefore, this invention aims at offering the new and useful nucleoside inductor led from an iso xanthosine inductor.

[0004]

[Means for Solving the Problem] this invention person succeeds in compounding a 9 of description, and 5'-cyclo nucleoside inductor from an iso xanthosine inductor in the end of literature. Moreover, it finds out that these compounds have an antiviral action and/or a cytostatic operation, therefore the knowledge of these compounds being what can expect the use as an anti-virus agent or an antitumor agent is carried out, and it came to complete this invention. This invention is a formula (I).

[Formula 3]

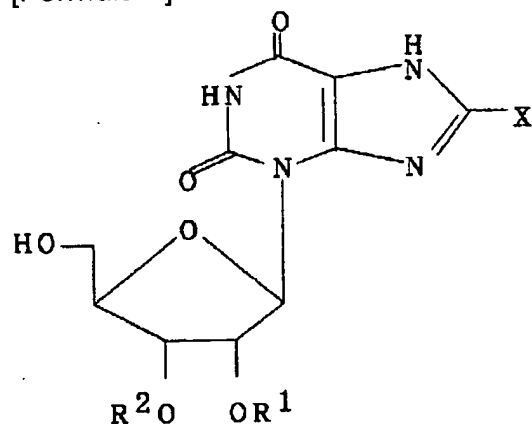


(I)

A 9 expressed with (X show hydrogen atom, low-grade alkyl-group, aryl group, or aralkyl machine, and R1 and R2 show blocking group of hydrogen atom or hydroxyl group among formula) and 5'-cyclo nucleoside inductor (this invention compound may be called hereafter) and its salt are offered.

[0005] Moreover, this invention is a formula (II) as synthetic intermediate useful although the above-mentioned this invention compound is manufactured.

[Formula 4]



(II)

The iso xanthosine inductor (the synthetic intermediate of this invention may be called hereafter) expressed with (X show a hydrogen atom, a low-grade alkyl group, an aryl group, or an aralkyl machine, and R1 and R2 show the blocking group of a hydrogen atom or a hydroxyl group among a formula) and its salt are offered.

[0006] I this invention compound and its synthetic intermediate this invention compound are expressed with the above-mentioned formula (I), and X in a formula, R1, and R2 are as the above-mentioned definition. As a low-grade alkyl group expressed with X, the alkyl group of the shape of a with a carbon number of about one to five straight chain or the shape of a branched chain and a concrete target can illustrate the methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, t-butyl, n-pentyl, n-octyl, etc. As an aryl group expressed with X, the substitution phenyl group which has substituents, such as a phenyl or halogen, alkyl, and ARUKOKISHI, can be

illustrated. Moreover, what was replaced as an aralkyl machine by the aryl group with an above-mentioned hydrogen atom of the end of an above-mentioned low-grade alkyl group can be illustrated.

[0007] It is not regularly used as a blocking group of the hydroxyl group of a nucleoside, and is not especially easy to be limited as a blocking group of a hydroxyl group expressed with R1 and R2. Specifically Acetyl, chloro acetyl, dichloro acetyl, trifluoroacetyl, Methoxy acetyl, a propionyl, n-butyryl, (E)-2-MECHIRUBUTE noil, Isobutyryl, PENTA noil, the benzoyl, o-(dibromo methyl) benzoyl, o-(methoxycarbonyl) benzoyl, p-phenyl benzoyl, 2, 4, the 6-trimethyl benzoyl, p-toluoyl, p-anisoyl, Acyl groups, such as p-chloro benzoyl, p-nitrobenzoyl, and alpha-naphthoyl; The benzyl, Phenethyl, 3-phenylpropyl, p-methoxybenzyl, p-nitrobenzyl, o-nitrobenzyl, p-HAROBENJIRU, the p-cyano benzyl, the diphenyl methyl, Triphenylmethyl (trityl), alpha, or beta-naphthyl methyl, Aralkyl machines, such as alpha-naphthyl diphenyl methyl; Trimethylsilyl, Silyl machines, such as triethyl silyl, dimethyl isopropyl silyl, isopropyl dimethylsilyl, methyl-di-t-butylsilyl, t-butyl dimethylsilyl, t-butylphenylsilyl, triisopropyl silyl, and tetra-iso PUROPIRUJI siloxanyl; methoxymethyl, Alkoxy methyl groups, such as ethoxymethyl; an acetal type or ketal type blocking groups, such as isopropylidene, the ethylidene, propylidene, the benzylidene, and methoxy methylidyne, etc. can be illustrated. The synthetic intermediate of this invention is expressed with said formula (II), and what has X in a formula, R1, and R2 is illustrated. [the same as that to which a formula (I) corresponds]

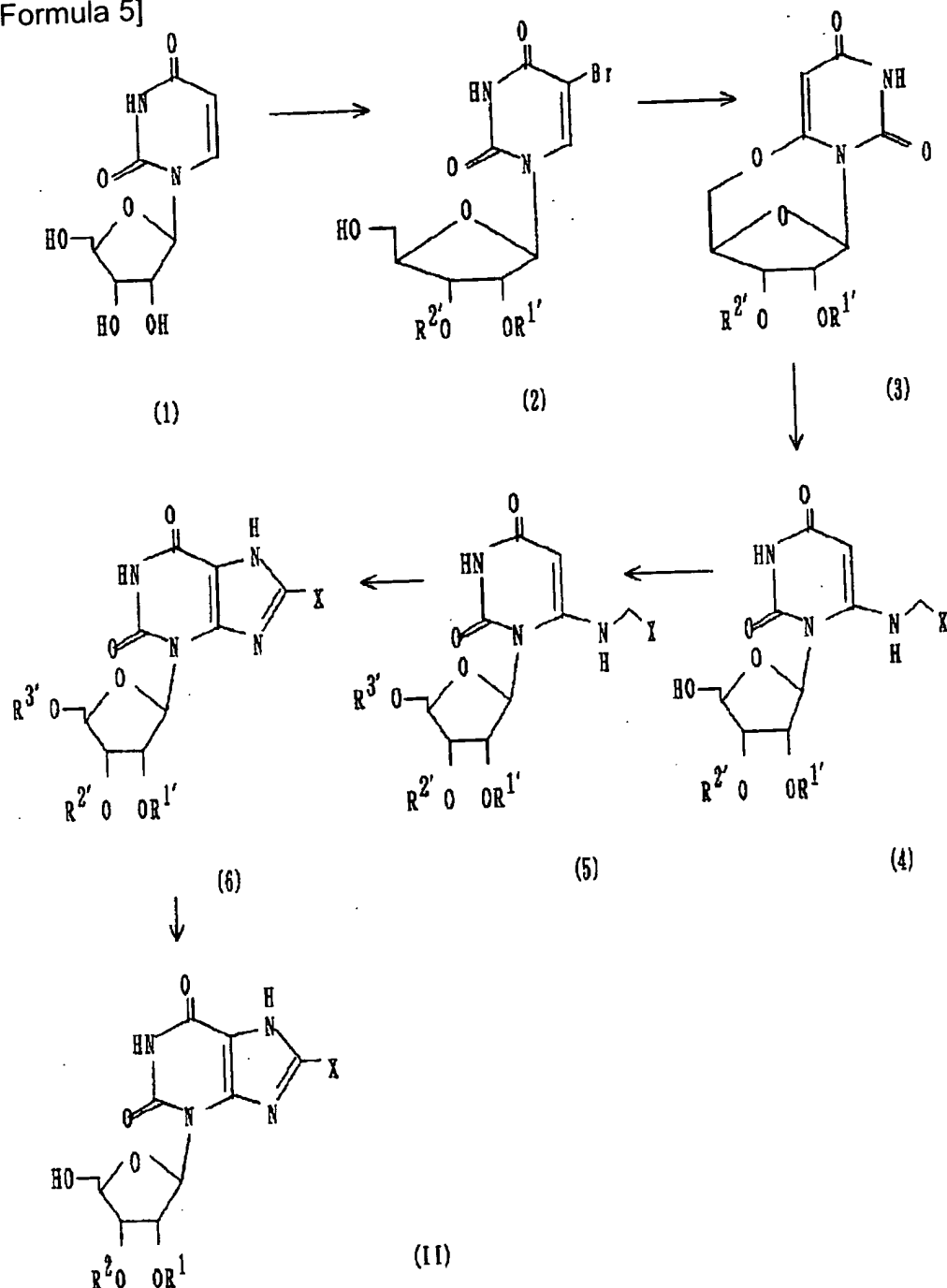
[0008] The synthetic intermediate of this invention compound or this invention may exist as a separated type or a salt type. As a salt type, for example Inorganic-acid salt; sodium salt, such as a hydrochloride, a sulphate, and hydrobromate, Alkali metal salt, such as potassium salt; organic acid salt, such as alkaline-earth-metal-salt; ammonium salt; oxalates, such as calcium salt, barium salt, and magnesium salt, citrate, and malate, can be illustrated. Also in these salt, the salt permitted pharmacologically is desirable as a salt type of this invention compound.

[0009] II The manufacturing method this invention compound of this invention compound can make the synthetic intermediate of this invention of a formula (II) able to react with a tosylation agent among a basic solvent, and can be manufactured by processing the obtained residue with alkali after concentration, for example. As a reactional solvent, basic solvent independence, such as triethylamine, tributylamine, diethylaniline, and a pyridine, or the above-mentioned basic solvent, and a solvent mixture with acetonitrile, chloroform, dimethyl sulfoxide, tetrahydrofuran, the dioxane, etc. can be used. It is desirable to use a pyridine or its solvent mixture especially. The reaction of the synthetic intermediate of this invention and tosylation agents (for example, p-tosyl chloride etc.) can be carried out by making it react at the temperature of around 0-30 degrees C for about 1 to 50 hours. this invention compound can be obtained after a reaction by processing the residue obtained by condensing reaction mixture in the solution of bicarbonates, such as sodium bicarbonate and potassium

bicarbonate.

[0010] The synthetic intermediate of this invention can be manufactured according to the following flow chart, for example.

[Formula 5]



(X, R₁, and R₂ have the above and this meaning among a formula, and R₁' - R₃' show the blocking group of a hydroxyl group.)

[0011] The compound of a formula (1) is uridine of a well-known compound, and uses this uridine as a starting material. According to the procedure of a description, the compound of a

formula (3) can be obtained to J.Org.Chem., 34, and 1390 (1969). Subsequently the compound of a formula (3) is made to react with amines (for $X-CH_2-NH_2:X$ to be the above and this meaning), and the compound of a formula (4) is obtained. A reaction can be carried out by making it react at the temperature of 40-70 degrees C for about 10 to 50 hours in that case. In this way, the blocking group of a hydroxyl group is introduced into the hydroxyl group like 5' of the compound of the obtained formula (4) with a conventional method, and the compound of a formula (5) is obtained. The same thing as what was illustrated by said R1 and R2 as a blocking group can be illustrated. Subsequently the compound of the obtained formula (5) is made to react with nitrous acid or its salt, and the compound of a formula (6) is obtained by heating at 100-200 degrees C continuously, or flowing back in toluene. Under the present circumstances, the reaction of the compound of a formula (5) and nitrous acid can be carried out among solution, such as acetic acid and water, by making it react at 10-40 degrees C for about 0.1 to 5 hours. The synthetic intermediate of this invention which the hydroxyl group blocking group like 5' of the compound of the obtained formula (6) is removed with a conventional method at the end, and at least 2' also removes the blocking group of the hydroxyl group like 3' if needed, and is expressed with a formula (II) is obtained. The exclusion method of each blocking group should just adopt the procedure regularly used by the used blocking group.

[0012]

[Effect of the Invention] Thus, the synthetic intermediate of this invention obtained is useful as materials which manufacture this invention compound. Moreover, this invention compound obtained from this synthetic intermediate by a simple procedure has an antiviral action and/or a cytostatic operation (antitumor action), and, therefore, can expect the development as an anti-virus agent or an antitumor agent.

[0013]

[Example] Hereafter, a work example is shown and this invention is explained more concretely.

Work example 11-1: Synthesis of the compound (inside of a formula, $R1'=R2'$ = isopropylidene) of a formula (2) Uridine 25g was added to 400ml of water, 6.8ml of bromine (Br_2) was dropped under churning at room temperature, and overnight neglect was carried out at room temperature. The obtained reaction mixture was condensed without applying heat, ethanol was added to the obtained residue, it condensed again and the depositing crystal was separated. In addition to acetone 400ml, the obtained rough crystal added a small amount of p-toluenesulfonic acid to this after washing with the ethanol hexane solvent mixture, and flowed back for 2 hours. After the end of a reflux, carried out vacuum concentration, separated the depositing crystal, it was made to crystallize from an acetone ether solvent mixture, and 26.0g (69.9% of yield) of the purpose compounds were obtained.

Melting point: 267 degrees C [0014] 1-2: Synthesis of the compound (inside of a formula, $R_1'=R_2'$ = isopropylidene) of a formula (3) 26.0g of compounds obtained by 1-1 were added to dryness ethanol 400ml containing Sodium 4.12g, and it flowed back under the argon air current for 16 hours. After having carried out vacuum concentration, adding 100ml of water to the obtained residue after the reflux and adding acetic acid under ice-cooling further, chloroform extracted and it washed with water. The aluminum oxide column refined the residue after vacuum concentration, it was made to crystallize from an acetone ether solvent mixture, and 13.6g (67.2% of yield) of the purpose compounds were obtained.

Melting point: 240degree-C 1H -NMR($CDCl_3$, 200MHz): δ (ppm)

9.49 (1, broad s, NH), 6.58 (1, s, H-5), 5.41 (1, s, H-1'), 4.92 (1, d, H-2'), 4.82 (1, d, H-3'), 4.59 (1, m, H-4'), 4.49, 4.01 (2, every d.d, H-5'), 1.53, 1.35 (methyl of 6, 2s, and isopropylidene) (J_1' , $2'=0$, J_2' , $3'=5.86$, J_3' , $4'=0$, J_4' , $5'=1.61$, 0.96, J_5' , $5'=12.5$ Hz)

IR($CHCl_3$):cm-1:1713, 1691, 1635 [0015] 1-3: 2.65g of compounds, and dryness methylamine (CH_3NH_2) 20ml obtained by the synthesis 1-2 of the compound (the inside of a formula, $X=H$, $R_1'=R_2'$ = isopropylidene) of a formula (4) After making it react [be / it / under / cylinder / of stainless steel / adding] at 55 degrees C for 36 hours, reduced pressure drying was carried out and the residue was obtained. The silica gel column refined the residue and 2.31g of the purpose compounds were obtained as oil (78.4% of yield). The quality of an object was crystallized by neglecting this oil in a freezer, and this was separated.

Melting point: 147degree-C 1H -NMR(d_6 -DMSO, 200MHz): δ (ppm)

10.7 (1, s, NH-3), 7.04 (1, q, NH-6), 6.24 (1, d, H-1'), 5.61 (1, t, OH-5'), 5.03 (1, d.d, H-2'), 4.81 (1, d.d, H-3'), 4.52, (1, s, H-5), 4.06 (1, d, t, H-4'), 3.64 (2, d.d, H-5'), 2.62 (3, d, CH_3N), 1.49, 1.28 (methyl of 6, 2s, and isopropylidene)

$$J_{NHCH} = 4.4 \text{ Hz}$$

(J_1' , $2'=3.7$, J_2' , $3'=6.6$, J_3' , $4'=3.7$, J_4' , $5'=3.7$, J_5' , and $5'-OH=4.4$)

IR(NUJORU): cm-1:3301, 1714 [0016] 1-4: Synthesis of the compound (the inside of a formula, $X=H$, $R_1'=R_2'$ = isopropylidene, R_3' = acetyl) of a formula (5) The suspension of 1.07g of the compounds obtained by 1-3 was carried out to pyridine 2ml, 1ml of acetic anhydrides were added to this, and it was neglected at room temperature for 4 hours. After the reaction, vacuum concentration was carried out, sodium bicarbonate solution was added to the residue, chloroform extracted, and the solvent was distilled off under decompression after the flush. The silica gel column refined the residue, it was made to crystallize from an acetone ether solvent mixture, and 1.02g (83.6% of yield) of the purpose compounds were obtained.

melting point: -- 116-degree-C elementary-analysis: -- as $C_{15}H_{21}O_7N_3$ -- calculated value (%) C:50.70, H:5.96, N:11.83 actual-measurement (%) C:50.45, H:5.89, and N:11.54 1H -NMR(d_6 -DMSO, 200MHz): δ (ppm)

10.7 (1, broad s, NH-3), 7.17 (1, q, NH-6), 5.86 (1, s, H-1'), 5.20 (1, d, H-2'), 4.81 (1, d.d, H-3'), 4.49 (1, s, H-5), 4.26-4.10 (3, m, H-4', 5'), 2.65 (3, d, NCH₃), 2.01 (3, s, acetyl), 1.48, 1.28 (methyl of 6, 2s, and isopropylidene)

$$J_{\text{NH} \cdot \text{CH}_3} = 4.0 \text{ Hz}$$

(J1', 2'=0, J2', 3'=6.6, J3', 4'=3.3)

IR(CHCl₃):cm-1:3401,3005,1715,1677,1614 [0017] 1-5: Synthesis of the compound (inside of formula, X=H, R1' - R3'= acetyl) of a formula (5) 749mg of compounds obtained by 1-4 were added to methanol 6ml, 2.5ml of hydrochloric acid was added 5% after churning at room temperature, and it was made to react at 40-50 degrees C for 14 hours. After the reaction, the residue obtained by having condensed under decompression was added to the solvent mixture of a pyridine (2ml) and chloroform (1ml), and was agitated. A small amount of 1.5ml of acetic anhydrides and dimethylamino pyridines were added after churning, and it was made to react for two days at 0 degree C. After the reaction, vacuum concentration of the reaction mixture was carried out, the residue was obtained, this was added to the bottom sodium bicarbonate solution of ice-cooling, and it washed after extraction under chloroform, it condensed under decompression, and the residue was obtained. The silica gel column refined the residue, it crystallized from the acetone ether solvent mixture, and 517mg (61.4% of yield) of the purpose compounds were obtained.

melting point: -- 147-degree-C elementary-analysis: -- as C₁₆H₂₁O₉N₃ -- calculated value (%) C:48.12, H:5.30, N:10.52 actual-measurement (%) C:47.84, H:5.21, and N:10.44

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃,200MHz):delta (ppm)

8.72 (1, broad s, NH-3), 6.54 (1, d, H-1'), 5.92 (1, q, NH-6), 5.54 (1, t, H-2'), 5.28 (1, d.d, H-3'), 4.85 (1, s, H-5), 4.53, 4.29 (2, every d.d, H-5'), 4.23-4.20 (1, m, H-4') and 2.81 (3, d, NCH₃), 2.16, 2.12, 2.09 (9, s acetyl each)

$$J_{\text{NH} \cdot \text{CH}_3} = 4.4 \text{ Hz}$$

(J1', 2'=6.6, J2', 3'=7.0, J3', 4'=5.5, J4', 5'=4.0, 2.2, J5', 5'=12)

IR(CHCl₃):cm-1:3360,3007,1750,1715,1676,1611 [0018] 1-6: Synthesis of the compound (inside of formula, X=H, R1' - R3'= acetyl) of a formula (6) 144mg of compounds obtained by 1-5 are added to the mixed-solution of acetic acid (2ml) and water (1ml). Sodium-carbonate solution is added under ice-cooling after a reaction which added 34.2g of sodium nitrites and was made to react at room temperature after churning for 1 hour, and it washes after extraction under chloroform, and condenses under decompression. The residue was obtained. The obtained residue was heated at 120 degrees C for 30 minutes, the silica gel column refined, and 39.5mg (26.6% of yield) of the purpose compounds were obtained as oil.

¹H-NMR(d₆-DMSO, 200MHz): delta (ppm)

13.7 (1, broad s, NH-7), 11.4 (1, s, NH-1), 8.09 (1, s, H-8), 6.26 (1, d, H-1'), 5.96 (1, d.d, H-2'), 5.63 (1, t, H-3'), 4.39, 4.07 (2, every d.d, H-5'), 4.23-4.14 (1, m, H-4'), 2.07, 1.99 (J1', 2'=3.7, J2', 3'=6.2, J3', 4'=6.6, J4', 5'=3.3, 5.5, J5', 5'=11.4) (9, 2s, acetyl),
IR(CHCl₃): cm-1:3008, 1750, 1707UV(EtOH): λ_{damax} (nm):206 (ϵ_{max} =1.12x10⁴)
267 (ϵ_{max} =9.96x10³)

[0019] 1-7: Add 120mg of compounds obtained by the synthesis 1-6 of the compound (the inside of a formula, X=H, R1=R2= iso pro BIRIDEN) of a formula (II) to the solvent mixture of methanol (4.5ml) and 28% ammonia water (4.5ml), and distill off the bottom solvent of decompression after neglect at room temperature 1 night. A small amount of acetone 15ml, 2,2-dimethoxy propane 2ml, and p-toluenesulfonic acid were added to the obtained residue, and it flowed back for 2 hours. After the reflux, vacuum concentration was carried out, the silica gel column refined the residue, and 82.0mg (86.1% of yield) of the purpose compounds were obtained as oil.

¹H-NMR(CDCl₃,200MHz): δ (ppm)

10.7 (1, broad s, NH-1), 7.88 (1, s, H-8), 6.50 (1, d, H-1'), 5.29 (1, d.d, H-2'), 5.07 (1, d.d, H-3'), 4.42 (1, m, H-4'), 3.93, 3.81 (2, every d.d, H-5'), 1.63, 1.37 (J1', 2'=4.4, J2', 3'=6.23, J3', 4'=2.2, J4', 5'=1.1, 1.3, J5', 5'=11Hz) (6, methyl of s isopropylidene each),

[0020] 1-8: Add 127mg of compounds obtained by the synthesis 1-7 of the compound (the inside of a formula, X=H, R1=R2= iso pro BIRIDEN) of a formula (I) to the solvent mixture of a pyridine (1ml) and chloroform (2ml). p-tosyl chloride 326mg is added after agitating this, and it agitates at room temperature for 3 hours. It was made to react. After the reaction, vacuum concentration was carried out, sodium bicarbonate solution was added to the residue, subsequently chloroform washed with after-extraction diluted hydrochloric acid and water, and the solvent was distilled off under decompression. After adding acetone and p-toluenesulfonic acid (small quantity) to the obtained residue, flowing back for 12 hours, distilling off a solvent after a reflux and a silica gel column's refining a residue, it was made to crystallize from a methanol ether solvent mixture, and 51.0mg (42.6% of yield) of the purpose compounds were obtained.

melting point: -- 300 degrees-Cor more [α] D:(pyridine) +25.3-degree elementary-analysis:
-- as C₁₃H₁₄O₅N₄ Calculated value (%) C:50.98, H:4.61, N:18.29 actual-measurement (%)

C:51.12, H:4.45, N:18.07¹H-NMR(d₆-DMSO, 200MHz): δ (ppm)

11.3 (1, broad s, NH-1), 7.72 (1, s, H-8), 6.33 (1, s, H-1')
(J1', 2'=0Hz), 4.72-4.85 (4, m, H-2', H-3', H-4', H-5'), 4.19 (1, d.d, H-5')
(J4', 5'=3.66, J5', 5'=13.2Hz), 1.45, 1.24 (6, methyl of s isopropylidene each)

IR(NUJORU): cm-1:1694UV(methanol): λ_{damax} 204nm (ϵ = 1.35x10⁴)
237nm (ϵ = 7.66x10³)
263nm (ϵ = 8.71x10³)

[0021] 1-9: Synthesis of the compound (inside of a formula, $X=R_1=R_2=H$) of a formula (I) 14.2mg of compounds obtained by 1-8 are added to the solvent mixture of methanol (2ml) and 5% hydrochloric acid (1ml), and it deposits after a 2-hour reaction at 45 degrees C. The precipitation which came was separated, methanol washed and 9.2mg (74.5% of yield) of the purpose compounds were obtained.

Melting point: More than 300-degree-C 1H -NMR(d_6 -DMSO): δ (ppm)

11.2 (1, broad s, NH-1), 7.74 (1, s, H-8), 6.05 (1, s, H-1')

($J_{1'}$, $2'=0$ Hz), 5.20-5.80 (2, ** broad s, OH-2', and OH-3'), 4.64, 4.38 (2, d and d.d, H-5')

($J_{4'}$, $5'=0$, 3.6, $J_{5'}$, $5'=14$ Hz), 4.50 (1, m, H-4'), 4.14 (1, t, H-3') ($J_{2'}$, $3'=5.5$, $J_{3'}$, $4'=4.4$ Hz), 4.04 (1, d, H-2')

($J_{2'}$, $3'=5.5$ Hz) IR(NUJORU):cm-1:1665 - 1693UV(water): λ_{max} 200nm ($\epsilon=2.12 \times 10^4$)

237nm ($\epsilon=8.44 \times 10^3$)

267nm ($\epsilon=1.09 \times 10^4$)

[0022] Work example 22-1: As the synthetic powder compound of the compound (inside of a formula, $X=CH_3$, $R_1' - R_3' = \text{acetyl}$) of a formula (6) The compound prepared by 1-2 of the work example 1 was used, ethylamine was used instead of methylamine, except making it react at 60 degrees C for 24 hours, reaction processing was carried out like 1-3 to 1-6 of a work example 1, and the purpose compound was obtained.

1H -NMR($CDCl_3$, 200MHz): δ (ppm)

12.3 (1, broad s, NH-7), 11.4 (1, broad s, NH-1), 6.47 (1, d, H-1') ($J_{1'}$, $2'=2.9$ Hz), 6.11 (1, d.d, H-2') ($J_{1'}$, $2'=2.9$ Hz, $J_{2'}$, $3'=6.6$ Hz), 5.86 (1, t, H-3')

($J_{2'}$, $3'=6.6$ Hz, $J_{3'}$, $4'=7.0$ Hz), 4.51-4.55 (1, m, H-4'), 4.21-4.36 (2, m, H-5'), 2.57 (1, s, CH_3 -8) 2.14, 2.11, 2.05 (9, s acetyl each)

IR($CHCl_3$):cm-1:3000,1746,1702 [0023] 2-2: Synthesis of the compound (the inside of a

formula, $X=CH_3$, $R_1-R_2=H$) of a formula (II) 793mg of compounds obtained by 2-1 In addition to the solvent mixture of methanol (6ml) and 28% ammonia (6ml), 2 day and night were made to react at room temperature, after vacuum concentration, it was made to crystallize from a methanol ether solvent mixture, and 492mg (88.3% of yield) of the purpose compounds were obtained.

Melting point: 276 degrees C (decomposition)

[α] -- D:(water)-18.4-degree elementary-analysis: -- as $C_{11}H_{14}O_6N_4$ -- calculated value

(%) C:44.30, H:4.73, N:18.79 actual-measurement (%) C:44.57, H:4.80, and N:18.52 1H -NMR(d_6 -DMSO, 200MHz): δ (ppm)

13.3 (1, broad s, NH-7), 11.2 (1, s, NH-1), 6.12 (1, d, H-1') ($J_{1'}$, $2'=6.6$ Hz) and 4.79 (1, t, H-2')

($J_{1'}$ and $2' = 6.6$ Hz) $J_{2'}$, $3'=5.1$ Hz, 4.10 (1, d.d, H-3') ($J_{2'}$, $3'=5.1$ Hz, $J_{3'}$, $4'=2.9$ Hz), 3.88 (1, d.d.d, H-4')

(J3', 4'=2.9, J4'5'=2.9, 3.3Hz), 3.48, 3.63 (2, every d.d, H-5')

(J4'5'=2.9, 3.3, J5'5'=12Hz), 2.35 (3, s, CH3-8)

IR(NUJORU): cm-1:1689UV(water): λ_{damax} 200nm ($\epsilon=2.32 \times 10^4$)

271nm ($\epsilon=1.40 \times 10^4$)

[0024] 2-3: Synthesis of the compound (the inside of a formula, X=CH₃, R₁-R₂=H) of a formula (I) 325mg of compounds, 2,2-dimethoxy propane (4ml) which were obtained by 2-2, Acetone (6ml) and p-toluenesulfonic acid (small quantity) are mixed. After refluxing this for 24 hours, it condensed under decompression, and the obtained residue was crystallized from the after-refining acetone ether solvent mixture with the silica gel column, and the compound (inside of a formula, X=CH₃, R₁=R₂= isopropylidene) (melting point: 177 degrees C) of the formula (II) was obtained. Subsequently this compound was made to react like 1-8 of a work example 1, and 1-9, and the purpose compound was obtained.

Melting point: More than 300-degree-C¹H-NMR(d₆-DMSO, 200MHz): δ (ppm)

11.3 (1, broad s, NH-1), 6.02 (1, s, H-1) (J_{1'}, 2'=0Hz), 4.51 (1, m, H-4'), 4.49, 4.32 (2, d and d.d, H-5')

(J_{4'}, 5'=0, 3.7, J_{5'5'}=14Hz), 4.20 (1, t, H-3') (J_{2'}, 3'=5.1Hz, J_{3'}, 4'=5.1Hz), 4.04 (1, d, H-2')

(J_{2'}, 3'=5.1Hz), 2.41 (3, s, CH₃-8), IR(NUJORU):cm-1:1678UV(water): λ_{damax} 199nm ($\epsilon=2.10 \times 10^4$)

237nm ($\epsilon=9.07 \times 10^3$)

270nm ($\epsilon=1.08 \times 10^4$)

[0025] Work example 33-1: As the synthetic powder compound of the compound (inside of formula, X= benzyl, R_{1'} - R_{3'}= acetyl) of a formula (6) The compound prepared by 1-2 of the work example 1 was used, phenethylamine was used instead of methylamine, except making it react at 60 degrees C for 33 hours, it was made to react like 1-3 to 1-6 of a work example 1, and the purpose compound was obtained.

¹H-NMR(CDCl₃,200MHz): δ (ppm)

12.0 (1, broad s, NH-7), 10.4 (1, broad s, NH-1), 7.28-7.36 (5, m, proton of benzene), 6.44 (1, d, H-1') (J_{1'}, 2'=3.3Hz), 6.09 (1, d.d, H-2') (J_{1'}, 2'=3.3Hz, J_{2'}, 3'=6.2Hz), 5.82 (1, t, H-3')

(J_{2'}, 3'=6.2Hz, J_{3'}, 4'=6.2Hz), 4.11, 4.43 (2, every d.d, H-5')

(J_{4'}, 5'=3.3, 7.0Hz, J_{5'}, 5'=11Hz), 4.26-4.35 (1, m, H-4')

4.16(3,s,CH₂-8)

2.04, 2.12, 2.12 (9, s acetyl each)

IR(CHCl₃):cm-1:3000,1745,1703 [0026] 3-2: Synthesis of the compound (the inside of a formula, X= benzyl, R₁=R₂=H) of a formula (II) The compound obtained by 3-1 was made to react like 2-2 of a work example 2, and the purpose compound was obtained.

Melting point: 216 degrees C (decomposition)

[α] -- D:(water)-17.1-degree elementary-analysis: -- as C₁₇H₁₈O₆N₄ -- calculated value

(%) C:54.54, H:4.85, N:14.97 actual-measurement (%) C:54.36, H:4.81, and N:14.671H-NMR (d6-DMSO, 200MHz):delta (ppm)

13.6 (1, broad s, NH-7), 11.2 (1, broad s, NH-1), 7.30 (5, narrow m, proton of benzene), 6.10 (J1', 2'=6.2Hz) (1, d, H-1'), 4.74 (J1', 2'=6.2Hz, J2', 3'=4.8Hz) (1, t, H-2'), 4.11 (J2', 3'=4.8Hz, J3', 4'=3.3Hz) (1, d.d, H-3'), 3.99 (2, s, CH2-8), 3.85 (1, d.d.d, H-4') (J3', 4'=3.3Hz, J4'5'=2.2, 3.6Hz), 3.45, 3.62 (2, every d.d, H-5')

(J4'5'=2.2, 3.6Hz, J5'5''=12Hz) IR(NUJORU):cm-1:3320, 1785UV(water):lambdamax 200nm (epsilon= 3.53x104)

273nm (epsilon= 1.58x104)

[0027] 3-3: Using the compound obtained by the synthesis 3-1 of the compound (the inside of a formula, X= benzyl, R1=R2= isopropylidene) of a formula (I), it was made to react like 1-7 of a work example 1, and 1-8, and the purpose compound was obtained.

melting point: -- 171 degree-C[alpha] D:(pyridine) +43.3-degree elementary-analysis: -- as C20H20O5N4andH2O Calculated value (%) C:57.96, H:5.35, N:13.52 actual-measurement

(%) C:57.59, H:5.06, N:13.191H-NMR(d6-DMSO, 200MHz):delta (ppm)

11.2 (1, broad s, NH-1), 7.20-7.37 (5, m, proton of benzene), 6.34 (1, s, H-1') (J1', 2'=0Hz) and 4.83 (1, d, H-2') (J1' and 2'= -- 0Hz) J2', 3'=5.5Hz, 4.74 (1, narrow m, H-4') and 4.73 (1, d, H-3') (J2', 3'=5.5Hz), 3.88, 4.60 (2, every d.d, H-5')

(J4', 5'=0, 3.0, J5', 5''=14Hz), 4.15 (2, s, CH2-8), 1.23, 1.43 (6, methyl of s isopropylidene each)

IR(NUJORU): cm-1:1690UV(methanol):lambdamax 206nm (epsilon= 2.15x104)

240nm (epsilon= 1.32x104)

264nm (epsilon= 1.11x104)

[Translation done.]